

National Progress Report by Switzerland

Underlying Principles

Implementing and ensuring nuclear security is the prerogative and duty of every sovereign State.

Switzerland is fully committed to maintaining the highest standard and to implementing the best practices possible regarding nuclear security and the physical protection of nuclear material as well as of nuclear facilities on its territory.

Implementing the International Normative Framework

Measures pertaining to nuclear security, including transport security measures, are implemented in Switzerland in accordance with the 2005 Amendment to the *Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material* (CPPNM). By ratifying on 15 October 2008 the amendment to the CPPNM, Switzerland committed to reflect in its domestic regulations the Fundamental Principles of this instrument and to adapt its legislation accordingly. This process has since been concluded. Switzerland draws on IAEA document INFCIRC 225/Rev.5 titled *The Physical Protection of Nuclear Material and Nuclear Facilities* in implementing its commitments in this area, as it applies all documents from the *Nuclear Security Series* (NSS) published by the IAEA. Switzerland considers these documents as key instruments in ensuring nuclear security.

Switzerland committed itself politically to implement the IAEA *Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources* and undertakes that all States apply this instrument.

Switzerland also ratified the *International Convention for Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism* (ICSANT) on 15 October 2008.

Switzerland is promoting the basics of nuclear security on a regional level. In this context, it is assuming the chair of the *European Nuclear Security Regulators Association* (ENSRA).

Addressing Cyber Threats

Switzerland is in the process of drafting a strategy for the protection against cyber attacks (*cyber security*). Prime importance is being given to the protection of critical infrastructure.

Drawing on IAEA Peer Reviews

In order to ensure an efficient implementation of its nuclear security policy, Switzerland makes use of the feedback provided by expert teams of the IPPAS missions of the IAEA. And in the field of nuclear safety and security, Switzerland also avails itself of the IRRS mission and its module nr 12.

Enhancing Security of Radiological sources

Switzerland is applying the *Code of Conduct on the Safety and Security of Radioactive Sources*, and the supplementary *Guidance on the Import and Export of Radioactive Sources*, published by the IAEA

in 2004. It has established a national register of radioactive sources for categories 1 and 2 present on its territory.

Although current Swiss legislation is not in all respects in conformity with the terminology and classifications of the *Code of Conduct*, current control levels perfectly meet the requirements of the Code and allow for smooth international cooperation. Full administrative compatibility with the Code will be progressively implemented in future revisions of the pertinent legislation.

Consolidating Information and Security Training for Industry, Schools and Research Establishments

Nuclear equipments and radioactive sources used in Switzerland in industry, the medical field, educational institutions or research institutes are subject to particular attention with regard to their security.

Heads of units responsible for these equipments and the personnel using them are being trained and given compulsory basic instruction in nuclear security and radioprotection. Every year, refresher courses have to be attended. Heads of units receive more extensive and specialised training.

Establishing Centres of Excellence

Switzerland has participated in regional training courses on physical protection against sabotage organised by the IAEA. It supports the ongoing or planned development of Regional Training Centres, such as that in Delft for Europe, and those in the ROK or in China for the Asian region. It would welcome the transformation of these centres into Centres of excellence

Combating Illicit Trafficking

Switzerland participates in international information sharing on the illicit trafficking of nuclear material through a participation in select international mechanisms. This applies to the IAEA IT data base, IAEA Nusec, the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), Interpol, etc.

Enhancing Nuclear Detection and Nuclear Forensics

Switzerland is participating in the relevant working group on Nuclear Detection Architecture established by the IAEA. The working group is in the process of drafting a guide on this issue, which will be issued as part of the IAEA Nuclear Security Series.

It also takes part in the working group on nuclear detection established in the framework of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT).

Coordinating Nuclear Security Mechanisms

Switzerland is a member of the G8 Global Partnership Working Group (GPWG) and supports their efforts to coordinate nuclear security mechanisms.

As a member of the Global Initiative to Combat Nuclear Terrorism (GICNT), Switzerland participated in the GICNT Plenary Meetings in 2010 in Abu Dhabi and in 2011 in Daejeon. It is a participant in the GICNT working group on nuclear detection.